

FREDERICK PERRIGO—WIDOW OF.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 672.]

APRIL 20, 1860.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made the following

REPORT.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Mary Perrigo, widow of Frederick Perrigo, asking an increase of pension, make the following report:

Your committee have examined the application of the petitioner, Mary Perrigo, and they find that her husband, Frederick Perrigo, was a soldier of the revolution, and was also a soldier in the late war with Great Britain. It appears that she applied for and obtained a pension as his widow, under his service as a revolutionary soldier. This pension was only \$30 per annum. It further appears that her said husband in his lifetime obtained a pension of \$96 per annum, as an invalid soldier of the war of 1812, and is now dead.

The petitioner, his widow, asks that her pension be now increased from \$30, which she now receives, to \$96. She is very old, and totally blind, and your committee think her claim a meritorious one, and ought to be granted. They therefore report the accompanying bill increasing the same to \$96 per annum, and ask the favorable consideration of the same.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF A NEW DRUG ON THE BRAIN

JOHN D. SMITH
1964

Dr. Smith has been studying the effects of a new drug on the brain for several years. He has found that the drug has a significant effect on the brain's ability to process information.

REPORT

The following is a summary of the results of the study. The study was conducted over a period of six months. The subjects were 20 healthy adults. The results show that the drug has a significant effect on the brain's ability to process information.

There were two groups of subjects. The first group received the drug, and the second group received a placebo. The results show that the drug had a significant effect on the brain's ability to process information. The subjects who received the drug showed a significant improvement in their ability to process information compared to the subjects who received the placebo. The results also show that the drug had a significant effect on the brain's ability to process information. The subjects who received the drug showed a significant improvement in their ability to process information compared to the subjects who received the placebo.

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